THE PROGRESS.

GEO. MILLS JOY, EDITOR.

NEWBERN, N. C. SATURDAY MORNING, JAN. 17, 1863

The Progress will be issued every evening at 5 o'clock. Advertisements and no-tices for publication must be handed in by 10 1-2 o'clock A. M.; if received after that hour, they will lie over till the next day. tf. The Weekly Progress will be ready Satur-day fereneous at 9 o'cleck.

my & Navy Journal, 33 School st. Boston, is our sole agent for that city. Any contract entered into by him, for advertising or subscrip-tion on our account, will be ratified by us. Mr. Lingham is also authorized to act as our agent in New York, and elsewhere.

[OFFICIAL.]

Head-Quarters, Department of North Carolina New Berne, Dec. 31st, 1862.) GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 89.

The General Commanding, having been in formed that several line officers occupy quarters in this town, Division and Brigade Commanders are hereby ordered to see that theiofficers immediately return to their regiments, and give up any quarters that they may now occupy in town. Permission to remain in town can only be given by the Division Com-

By command of Major General FOSTER, J. F. ANDERSON, Major and A. A. A. General.

> Headquarters, 18th Army Corps, New Berne, Jan. 2, 1863.

General Orders No. 89 are hereby amended so as to include all regimental officers, whether Field, Staff or Line Officers. Division and ordered the vessels to be towed outside the Brigade Commanders will see that these orders are immediately and strictly obeyed by the officers referred to.

By command of Maj. Gen. Foster, J. F. ANDERSON, Major and A. A. A. Gen.

Headquarters, 18th Army Corps, Newbern, Jan. 4th, 1863. SPECIAL ORDERS, NO. 4.

The Provost Marshal will attend to the im mediate execution of General Orders 89 and 1, relating to the vacating of quarters in the city, by officers.

By command of Brig. Gen. NAGLEE, Commanding 15th Army Corps. John F. Anderson, Major & A. A. A. G.

THE NEWS.

A steamer from Memphis, which arrived at Cairo Thursday, brought nothing new, no steamer having come up from Vicksburg. owing to the fact, as stated by the passengers, that the rebels had planted batteries at Cypress Bend, and thus cut off the river communica-

The rebel accounts of the movements at Vicksburg—as stated in the official dispatch ful and acceptable to the officers and men comfrom Gen. Pemberton to the Confederate War prising the various commands in the 18th Department-states that our troops had reembarked, leaving a quantity of tools and other property behind, and had apparently relinquished their designs upon Vicksburg. On Friday, the 2d, according to the rebel journals, the Union forces had gone down the Yazoo river toward Snyder's Bluff, where it was thought an attack would be made on the rebel works.

Jeff. Davis had been making a great speech before the Legislature of Mississippi. He speaks hopefully of the result of the war, and while admitting that it has assumed a greater magnitude than he anticipated, and that he has himself erred in several matters of judgment, he still looks for success as the result He thinks that Vicksburg and Port Hudson are the two most important points now to be defended, because upon their preservation the sentiments of the Northwest, as to whether they would longer endure and support a war against the South depended. He looks for the restoration of Missouri and Kentucky to the Southern Confederacy, and confidently anticipates a happy termination to the conflict, despite of the failure to obtain foreign recognition, which he says only reminds him of the proverb-" Put not your faith in princes." He gives a severe cut to France, and is unscrupulously abusive of the Northern people.

Dispatches from St. Louis Thursday, say that the rebels, 6000 strong, under Generals Marmaduke and Burbridge, made an attack on the town of Springfield, Missouri, and opened fire upon it without giving notice to remove the women and children. Gen. Brown was defending the town with his Union troops as best he could. A body of fully 1000 rebel cavalry were visible, drawn up in line of battle.

The Navy Department was apprised of the fact Thursday, that one of Commodore Wilkes' fleet had captured the rebel steamer Virginia in the Gulf. Some reports were current that she had been taken within the jurisdiction of Mexico, and that there was a probability that her capture might become the subject of diplo-

matic correspondence. The Louisville Journal is officially informed that the army of the Cumberland is at present supplied with subsistence in sufficient quantity to meet its wants until the 25th inst., even should it be cut off immediately from its source of supply. The Cumberland river is now open to navigation, however, and there need be no fear indulged that our victorious army at Murfreesboro will suffer from a lack

of subsistence. Four complete batteries were shipped from Indianapolis, on Jan. 6, to supply the place of those lost in action at Murfreesboro, and large supplies of arms and ammunition were for-

warded on the same day from Columbus, Ohio. Telegraphic communication between St. Louis and Springfield is interrupted, and we have no advices from the latter point later than the evening of Thursday, Fighting had been going on all day, and our troops were holding their positions, and expecting rein-National forces, had been wounded. Gen. Marmaduke was in command of the rebels. amount of army stores, arms and ammunition, the same product,

the Army of the Frontier, to Maj. Gen. Curtis among other things states that, after the occupation of Van Buren by our troops, Gen. Hindman ordered the town to be shelled, without giving the women and children of the place the slightest opportunity of departing in safety. The usual amenities of civilized warfare in such cases were wholly disregarded.

A New York correspondent of the Bosto Journal states that "a new expedition is on hand from this port. Secrecy and dispatch are now the watchwords. Boston and Maine steamboat men are here, and are as active and WM. LINGHAM, JR., editor of the Ar. busy as bees before swarming time. Capt. Loper, who is the quiet but efficient executive in all naval matters, who fitted out Burnside's fleet, and moved McClellan's army on the Potomac, has his hands full. But he says nothing."

The Washington Republican of Thursday says: "We are satisfied that Gen. Hooker is not only not to relieve Gen. Burnside in command of the Army of the Potomac, but that Gen. Hooker is decidedly in favor of having Gen. Burnside remain in the position he now occupies. Gen. Hooker is perfectly satisfied with his present command, and thinks that frequent changes in the command of so large an army will prove injurious to the army and the cause of the Union.'

A private letter from Robert Rhodes, Executive Officer of the U. S. steamer Clifton, stationed off Galveston, states that about the ed. He would have to submit to amputation 6th of December a messenger came down from | to save his life. Sabine Pass, saying that it was expected that four or five gunboats, and some artillery on the shore, would attack our two schooners, which were guarding the Pass. Capt. Renshaw sent Capt. Law to see what to do, and he bar. On the 8th ult. the rebels ordered the women and children to leave Galveston within two days, as they intended to attack our fleet. Up to the 11th no attack had been made. On the 12th Capt. Renshaw sent to New Orleans, by the bark Island City, a number of the Union people of Galveston, some of whom were in danger of starving if they remained.

The Memphis-Grenada-Jackson Appeal is published at the moderate price of thirty dollars per annum. When at Grenada it was willing to accept no peace which did not embrace the unconditional recognition of the Confederate States; now it would put up with any which may be "decent and honorable."

We are in receipt of late New York papers, through the kindness of Capt. Crane of the Dudley Buck, and sundry other persons.

The Quartette Club of the 24th Mass. were around Wednesday evening, and gave us an illustration of their superior vocal powers. Their pleasant allusion to the Progress in one of their songs, was highly appreciated. We are glad to learn that our efforts to furnish the latest news, as we receive it, has been success-Army Corps.

IMPORTANT from VICKSBURG. Rebel Reports of Union Operations on the Yazoo.

A NEW POINT OF ATTACK SELECTED BY GENERAL SHERMAN.

Communication with Our Troops Temporarily

Cut Off. CAIRO, Jan. 8, 1863.

The steamer from Memphis has arrived. There is nothing later from Vicksburg. The reason assigned by the passengers for the nonarrival of the steamer from Vicksburg is that the rebels have planted batteries at Cypress Bend, and thus prevented intercourse for the present. These will be easily cleared by our gunboats when communication becomes neces

By way of Grenada a report had reached Memphis that there had been no fighting since

Colonel Chipman's Official Dispatch. COLUMBUS, Jan. 2, 1863.

TO MAJOR GENERAL S. R. CURTIS:-The Rocket left Yazoo river Sunday morn General Sherman debarked his ight miles above the mouth, and was fighting hard to get possession of the heights in rear of

Vicksburg.
Captain Gwin, of the gunboat Benton, was battery twenty miles up the Yazoo. We met the New Era above Memphis, and the Conestoga is cruising at the mouth of the

N. P. CHIPMAN.

Rebel Accounts.

Arkansas.

Vicksburg Abandoned by the Enemy—Another

"Change of Base."
The following official dispatch was received at the rebel War Department on Saturday morning :-

VICKSBURG, Jan. 2, 1863. Hon. James A. Seddon, Secretary of War :-The enemy, finding all his efforts unavailing to make any inroad upon our position here, has re-embarked, leaving a considerable quantity of intrenching tools and other property, and, apparently, has relinquished his designs J. C. PEMBERTON, Lieut. Gen. Commanding. upon Vicksburg.

The Operations against Vicksburg-The Ene

my Retire. Vicksburg, Jan. 2, 1863. Skirmishing continued all day yesterday, but no general engagement is expected until the arrival of McClernand and Sherman with the balance of the Yankee army. We are confident of our ability to hold Vicksburg against two hundred miles each way, and the inclement

any force the federals may bring against it. This morning our forces advanced against the enemy, who were erecting works on the lake, causing them to evacuate their position, leaving fifty stand of arms, nine prisoners and all their implements for cutting fortifications. Our forces now occupy the whole country

The enemy have left Chicksaw Bayou, and to its success would be neglected or forgotten.

H. G. WRIGHT, Maj-Gen. Commanding. are reported going on their transports to Snyder's Bluff, on the Yazoo, where it is supposed they will make an attempt to storm our works. Our forces are well advised of their movements.

SORGHUM WINE, -A gentleman in Iowa has fercements. Gen. Brown, in command of the obtained a patent for making wine from sortional forms, had been wounded. Gen. Stational forms, had been wounded. Gen. Stational forms and the obtained a patent for making wine from sortional forms. In the history of the war, and deserve the thanks of the country. This expeingtor to be equal to Madeira. It can be made so as to be sold for twenty-five cents per 31- bold and dashing movements, which I doubt not The object of the attack is to capture a large | Ion. A fine quality of rum is also made from | will be imitated by others.

H. W. HALLECK, General in Chief.

Fighting at Springfield.

GEN. BROWN SEVERELY WOUNDED.

The Rebels After Army Stores, Arms and Amunition

Sr. Louis, Mo., Thursday, Jan. 5. Gen. Curtis has received the following dis patch from Gen. Brown :-

Springfield, Mo., Jan. 8-3 P.M. The enemy are crowding the fighting, but my men are behaving well. I am holding all the strong positions. The enemy must fight as I want him to, whether he likes it or not, GEN. BROWN.

Dr. Melcher has just sent the following dis patch, dated this afternoon :-"Gen. Brown is badly wounded. There has been no severe fighting since noon. The enemy are in large force. The rebels took one of our guns, were repulsed at dark. Milita reinforcements are coming in. Prisoners say that Gen. Marmaduke is in command of the rebels, and will be reinforced to-night."

Sr. Louis, Friday, Jan. 9.

eased at 3 o'clock this morning.

The enemy entered our stockade yearday Our force was reported to b 2,000 their plea against the Proclamation. strong, with two pieces of artillery. Ipring field contains a very large amount of army stores, arms and amunition.

Fifteen four-horse teams, and thirty me elonging to the Telegraphic Corps, were sup be captured a few miles south of Springfield. Gen. Brown's left shoulder is badly shatter

Probable Capture of Springfield.

Communication with Springfield is still

St. Louis, Mo., Friday, Jan. 9.

broken. A party sent from Lebanon to repair the line not been heard from, and apprehensions are felt that they have been captured. The opinion strongly prevails that Springfield

Important from Tennessee.

General Rosecrans Following up the Rebels.

HIS ARMY TEN MILES BEYOND MUR FREESBORO

Arrival of Large Quantities of Supplies at Nashville.

Gen, Rosecranes Complimented by the President and Gen. Halleck.

NASHVILLE, Thursday, Jan. 8. Murfreesboro is entirely deserted.
Our army and Gen. Rosecrans' head quarter have advanced ten miles beyond that place. The rebel army is reported to be at Tulla-

The Federal gunboat W. H. Slidell, T. W. Var Dorn commanding, has arrived here with 164 (7) transports from Clarksville, bringing 3,000 bbls. The telegraph is in working order f four, 10,000 pounds bacon, 900 sacks oats, and 2,000 bushels shelled corn. The gunboat captured two Cenfederate Cap-

tains, with horses and mules.

The river is 34 feet deep on the sheals.

Nashville, Friday, Jan 9.
One thousand rebel prisoners were sent North
by rail to-day. Two hundred arrived from Mur
freesboro Gen. Rosecrans orders all captured
rebel officers confined, until Davis' order is revoked; the rebel prisoners to subsist on sun-rations; the food contributed by friends to be onfiscated to hospital use; and the repetition of such contribution to constitute a jail offerco. There is a heavy rain to night. The river is stationary. There are seventeen steamers at the foot of Harpeth Shoals.

THE PRESIDENT TO GEN. ROSECRANS. WASHINGTON, Jat. 5.

To Maj Gen. Rosecrans : Your dispatch announcing the retreat if the enemy has just reached here. God bless you and all with you. Pleas tender to all, and accept for yourself, the nation's gratitude for your and their yourself, the nation's grantess courage. skill, endurance and dauntless courage.

A. LINCOLN.

GEN. HALLECK TO GEN. ROSECRINS. Washington, D. C., Jan 9. 183.

W. S. Rosecrans, Commanding Army of the Cumberland : GENERAL :- Rebel accounts fully confirm your elegrams from the battle field.

The victory was well earned, and it is one of the most brilliant of the war. You and your brave army have won the grati-tude of your country and the admiration of the The field of Murfreesboro is made historical

and future generations will point out the paces where so many heroes fell gloriously, in defence of the Constitution and the Union. All honor to the Army of the Cumberland. Thanks to the living, and tears to the lament dead. H. W. HALLECK.

The East Tennessee Raid.

nortally wounded in an engagement with a official Report of General Carter's Day battery twenty miles up the Yazoo.

CINCINNATI, Jan 7, 1863. Major-Gen. H. W. Halleck, General in Chief, Wesh ington: Sin: I have just received a dispatch from

Major Gen. G. GRANGER, that the envalry force of about one thousand men, which he mand of Brig. Gen. H. CARTER, to destroy the East Tennessee Railroad bridges, etc., has been heard from. Gen. GRANGER has just received a dispatch

from Gen. CARTER, at Winchester, Ky, who is on his return, stating that on the 30th ult, he entirely destroyed the Union and Watauga Bridges, with ten miles of railroad. Five he dred and fifty rebels were killed, wounded a taken prisoners. Seven hundred stand of arms and a large amount of flour, salt and other rebel stores, and also, a locomotive and two cars were

A brisk skirmsh took place on the Watauga Bridge, and another at Jonesville. We lost but ten men.

This expedition, as characterized by Gen.

GRANGER, has been one of the most hazardous and daring of the War. It was attended with great hardships and privations, owing to the most impracticable nature of the country, the length of the route, of nearly

The important results of this expedition can hardly be overrated, severing as it has the main rebel army communication between Virginia and the Southwest. Gen. CARTER and his officers and men deserve

he thanks of the country. Great credit is also due to Major Gen. GRANbordering on the lake, the enemy having re-turned with their transports and gone down expedition was fitted out, and whose long cavalry experience was a goarantee that nothing tending

ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF GEN. HALLECK WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 9, 1863. Mai-Gen. Wright, Cineinnati:

The daring operations and brilliant achieve-nents of Gen. Carter and his command are withdition has proved the capacity of our cavalry for

An additional dispatch from Gen. Herron, of IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI. IMPORTANT FROM KENTUCKY.

Gov. Robinson's Message to the Legislature.

He Recommends the State to Reject the Emancipation Proclamation.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 8.

The State Legislature met to-day. The message of Gov. Robinson recon that Kentucky reject President Lincoln's Proclamation to liberate the slaves, and protests against any interference with her State policy as unwarranted by the Constitution. He thinks that the Proclamation giving free-

dom to the slaves in the rebellious States, inflicts upon Kentucky a fatal and indiscreet He says that the saddest fact of the Procla-

mation will be to fire the whole South into one burning mass of inexhaustible hate. The Proclamation will destroy all hope estoring the Union, which is only possible by adhering to the Constitution as it was.

Further than that, the most alarming aspect of the Proclamation is the usurpation of pow-ers of government by the President under the Telegraphic communication with Springfield plea of military necessity.

Gov. Robinson concludes his message by advising the Legislature to place on record

ADVICES FROM MOBILE.

General Hardship" in the City-The Pl-

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 9. Private letters from the blockading fleet off Mobile, dated Dec. 23, says that many deserters to the United States from the rebel forts and neighborhood, state that "General Hardship" commands in Mobile. Beef once a week-ovsters at all other times-no sugar, no tea, no

expect her to stay there. Nothing has been entering or leaving the harbor since Capt. Preble's departure, save one sloop with cotton, which, getting out, was captured by our cruisers, and a cotton laden schooner, which, getting lows: out under cover of a stormy night, "found her heart failing her," and endeavored to run back again, lost her footing and went on to the breakers too nearly under the guns of Fort Morgan to enable our squadron to indulge in any sequestration; but by way of making everything sure, she set herself on fire, and was utterly consumed.

Everything is dead and dismal in Mobile, the place having become hardly worth taking.

Rebel Reports from Vicksburg.

CAIRO, Friday, Jan. 9. There is nothing from Vicksburg, to-day. The Jackson Appeal, of the 3d, characterizes the fight at that place as a trivial affair, as as far as the rebels are concerned. It says their loss is small, and places the Federal loss at 2,000. It regards the falling back as a trap,

The telegraph is in working order from here

Great Francs at New York on the Government. Since the first of November an investigation into the frauds which have been practiced

ment of the war has been in progress in this

upon the Government since the commence-

been paid on fraudulent accounts. The inquiry has also developed the means by which these frauds have been accomplished. and show that nearly one thousand persons have been engaged in them-not all of whom, however, are criminally implicated.

About the 1st of September, 1861, the first noney paid under appropriation was received by Col. Sackett, a mustering and disbursing officer in this city, and as soon as it was known that bills of contractors for subsistence and lodging of volunteers, who had not been mustered into service, could be paid without going through the ordinary course, such an army of claimants came forward as to exhaust the

funds in three or four days.

Soon afterwards one hundred thousand dol ars were received and paid out in like manner, but the demands increased so rapidly that the funds were never sufficient for their payment. The mode in which the frauds were commit-

ed was as follows: Under the regulations for the disbursement of the Ands appropriated, the certificate of the colonel of the regiment and that of the special contractor only were needed, unless in the opinion of the disbursing officer a fraud was contemplated, in which case the bills were certified under oath.

The scarcity of funds and the accumulation of bills, however rendered it impossible for honest claimants to obtain their dues speedily, and they were often compelled to wait weeks,

f not months. The brokers then came in, and offered to take the claims at a discount, and frequently the bills were bought at twenty-five per cent. of East Tennessee on the 21st ult., under the com-mand of Brig. Gen. H. CARTER, to destroy the pally for subsistence and lodging, were nearly

all presented by Germans.

These men did not understand the regulations, and feared that they would never receive anything, and therefore took the money which was offered them by brokers who could afford to wait.

But the contractors, not content with receiv ing the large amounts which they gained in this manner, instituted a plan of obtaining claims which were in part or wholly fraudu lent. They induced Germans who had subsisted troops to sign bills in blank, and in some cases men who had never subsisted any troops signed bills which amounted to thousands of dollars.

The brokers employed "runners" who frequently counterfeited the the "runners" signatures of the Germans. In one case Lindenmuller, of the Bowery, kicked out of his place the man who presented a claim for his signature, and retained the papers, in evidence against him, which are now in possession of Mr. Olcott.

civil courts for trial, and the officers of the court martial. -N. Y. Post.

AN EXPLOSION OF TOMATOES. - Mrs. Mullen, residing in Snow street, was seriously burnt by the explosion of an air-tight can of tomatoes which she was heating upon the stove-Boston Traceller, 10th.

SORGHUM PAPER. - The Chicago Tribune is printed on paper which is one-quarter sorghum.

That she cares not for me 'three skips of a lonse' corner Craven, I Two sorghum paper mills are already running I forgive the dear creature for what she has said. In possible. Jan. 11, 1863.

Missionaries Turned Warriors.

Dr. Livingstone's Warlike Operations in Africa.

The Oxford and Cambridge Mission in Africa is a religious enterprise which was set on foot by the two English universities whose name it bears. Dr. Livingstone, the celebrated African explorer, and a clergyman as well, is at the head of it. Not content, however, with the effort to propagate Christianity among the savage tribes of the Zambesi, Dr. Livingstone and his co-laborers have tried their hand at war-infected, perhaps, by the prevailing ten-

dency to commotion.

A curious letter from a clergyman who belong to this band of missionaries—one Rev. H. Rowley—appears in the last London papers. Mr. Rowley tells us how Dr. Livingstone and the missionaries in his company came to lay down the Bible for the sword, the Psalter for the bayonet, and he also tells how terribly the mission people were whipped by the blacks against whom they marched.

It appears that Dr. Livingstone led the mission party to the highlands, and on the way fell in with several companies of slave-dealers, and released their captives. After a number of encounters of this character, the slavedealers grew angry, and resented Livingstone's interference by force of arms. "A somewhat desperate fight," says Mr. Rowley, "took place with a body of Ajawa, who had invaded Manganja territory, and were destroying villages, and murdering and making captive the Manganja. The fear of the Ajawa was so great upon the Manganja that the districts south of Zomba were denuded of people—the

fugitives flying by hundreds." These Ajawa having inspired such a degree of terror in the minds of the Mangaria that they feared extermination, the missionaries were besought to remain with them, and Dr. Livingstone promised to do so, "in order to give confidence to the people." The mission-aries were now fairly in for a share of the war between the rival tribes. Dr. Livingstone and The pirate Oreto is still in harbor. Our fleet his party took up their residence in the Man-xpect her to stay there. Nothing has been ganja, a village of Magomera, and were at once beset by a multitude of applications from the chiefs to go out against their enemies. Mr. Rowley gives the upshot of the affair as fol-

" The depredations of these bodies of Ajawa were as great as those attacked under Livingstone's direction. I say 'attacked under Liv-ingstone's direction' advisedly, because I believe he now blames me for our after proceedings-proceedings which were but the fulfillment of his programme; the inevitable consequence of his advice and deeds. From the moment he commenced the release of slaves his course was one of aggression. He hunted for slaving parties in every direction, and when he heard of the Ajawa making captives in order to sell to the slavers, he went designedly in search of them, and intended to take their captives from them had intended to take their and intended to take their times right, as the colonal approached with a former right.

captives from them by force if necessary. It is true that when he came upon them he found them to be a more potent body than he expected, and had they not fired first he might have withdrawn; but had he done so it would have been from prudence, not principle, for when searching for them his men entered into every place where they were supposed to be, firing their guns and making every kind of wardlike demonstration. His parties work to the colored to the colored

sive policy he, I believe, now claims for him-self.

Up to the day of our leaving Magomera we were receiving continual visits from chiefs from all quarters; their object being the same—to

"Wait a minute," said the Colonel, "I will try ment of the war has been in progress in this city.

The special committee appointed to make the investigation is H. S. Olcott, who has been provided with interpreters, clerks and detectives.

The special committee appointed to make the five neighborhoods. They all declared that the Ajawa had been guilty of the horrid work for which we went against them; but they told not the truth. We never could get a single instance substantiated. Of course we steadily the provided the grant of the foremand and both instance substantiated. The results of the inquiry show that out of the sixteen hundred thousand dollars (\$1,609. 000) which have been paid out in this city alone, from the special appropriation of \$20. 000,000 made for the recruiting, organizing of the land would keep them quiet; and alone, from the special appropriation of \$20, sence in the land would keep them quiet; and sond drilling of volunteers, nearly one-half has for the conduct of the Maganja toward them

during the past five months. Unable to defend themselves in war, they seem also unable to pursue other than a provoking policy in time of peace. We discovered that during the months of the rainy season they killed and made captive many individual Ajawa who lived in detached villages. and that, assuming our name, they had done

many other reprehensible deeds.' The end of it all was that, after having fought in the wrong cause, the mission was obliged to move from the scene of its martial operations to a village on the Shires river, upon which Dr. Livingstone, who had set the example of resort to the sword, and had hunted and shot down slaving parties, wrote to Sir

T. Maclean, expressing his regret that the missionaries "had turned tail." The result of these performances will pro teach Dr. Livingstone the lessons set forth in the old proverb, which says that "the

shoemaker should stick to his last.' The Blockading Fleet off Charleston. The blockading squadron off Charleston on the 23d ult comprised about thirty vessels, all under steam. Some of them are new and part gun beats, and they are stationed along the entire outlet from Charleston, guarding every channel or inlet. Sixteen of them lay off Charleston, in the very sight of Sumter and the shore batteries. So complete now is the blockade it will be a very difficult matter for any craft, large or small, to enter the harbor day or night, as the strictest lookout is kept from every ship, and nothing, we think, can pass unobserved. The fleet is in charge of Capt Gordon, of the frigate Powhatan The fleet is in who is second in command. The health of the officers and crews of the various ships and gun-tours is remarkably good. The weather at these is very cold and boisterious, the glass being down to zero; then it changes to very hot. The crews suffer some for the want of a better supply of fresh beef and vegetables than they now get.

at all, he should endeavor to avoid all those influences which detract from the beauty and harmony of human existence. In other words, he should "make the most of life," and not alhaving great good will for all mankind. Life, the child she has left behind. assisted in getting up these bills, and they or then, will have a beautiful significance to him; its current will be deep and flow gently on-in all the beauties of the world reflected.

by last steamer contains the curious item of day, and after demolishing the wagon, one of news that Mr. I. M. Singer, the famous sewing them brought up against a tree, and received machine manufacturer, has founded a monas- injuries which caused his death in less than This Commission is not authorized to punish the crimes which may be discovered, and which it is not now permitted to develop in detail; but the citizens who have been engated at the cost to begin with ot \$20,000. It is added that he has become an inmate of the institution himself. At all events it is not likely that he the ice while skating. Two of his brothers, who ged in the frauds will be handed over to the will ever return to the United States; although rushed to his assistance, also broke through, but he has still an interest in the flourishing estaarmy who are implicated will be tried by blishment here that bears his name, and whose machines are exported to almost every country in Europe. - N. Y. Sun.

> mediately took out his pencil and wrote the following lines: "A lady has told me, and in her own house,

The Vankee Schoolmaster South. A letter writer, writing from New Orleans says .

I met a specimen to day of the Yankee school-master South, who crme here ten years ago, and is now worth \$25,000. He was voluble in conversation, and seemed a perfect encyclopedia of information with regard to everything in the South, from the price of jack knives to the most important principle of political economy. He related the troubles through which he and his " niggers" had passed on account of his being a northern man by birth. He was originally from Utics, New York, and has gone through the respective stages of school teacher, overseer on a sugar plantation, and storekeeper, which last business he still continues. I met him on the outskirts of our picket line, where I was rambling with a couple of friends He was looking around thinking one of his negroes, who had fled from the town for fear of being murdered by the secesh soldiers, might come back. The offense of his slave consisted in having guided the Union soldiers to some secreted cotton about a year ago, since which time "Sam" had lived in the woods, coming in occasionally at night for fresh supplies of "chawin' terbacker." He invited us to the hospitality of his house and bottle. We drank his health in a glass of water, while he responded with corn whiskey. His store was a fine specimen of many similar establishments in the South I think an inventory would read as follows: — One bottle whisky, six wooden washbeards, two jars candy, one pair heavy shoes for negroes, one pair boots, four coffee mills, a card of shirt buttons, two spades, three papers of tobacco, five pipes, and a half bushel of sweet potatoes. There may have been some other few articles, but I do may have been some other few articles, but I do not remember that thore were. He informed us that many of the inhabitants left the city not because they were afraid of the federal soldiers, but they feared the rebel troops would rob and pillage before they left the city, as they did at the former want. The strings his reasons for remaining in cellbary. He thought he should remaining in celibacy. He thought he should have been married if he had remained North, but here his opinion was that "there wasn't a woman he would give a d-n for." Of course he couldn't think of marrying a "poor white," ignorant and stupid as the negroes themselvs; and as for an inteligent planter's daughter, it would take a fortune to keep her hand white, and he had only four niggers" "If I had an industrious and economical northern woman for a wife," said he "I should make more money than ever, for Jule wastes as much in cooking as wald support

An Incident of Battle.

one.

Col. Hugh McNeil, of the famous "Bucktail" regiment, who was killed at the battle of Antiotam. was one of the most accomplished officers of the ferderal service. A soldier relates an exploit of his at South Mountain which is worth

During the battle at South Mountain the rebels beld a very strong position. They were posted in the Monntain Pass, and had infantry on the

treme right, as the colonel approached with a few of his men. The unseen force poured upon them a volley. McNeil, on the instant, gave the command:

" Put your fire upon those rocks!" The Bucktai's hesitated; it was not an order

warlike demonstration. His parting words to the chiefs assembled at Magomera, just before he left, gave no evidence of the purely defensive policy he, I believe, now claims for himself. On a sudden, McNeil caught sight of two rebels peeping through an appaint in the ment of the purely defensive policy he, I believe, now claims for himself.

The men sprang up among the rocks in an instant. The affrighted rebels turned to run, but encountered another body of the Bucktails, and vere obliged to surrender. escaped. Every one saw the object of the Col-onel's order to fire at random among the rocks. He had sent the party round to their rear and meant this to attract their attention. It was a

perfect success.

The two rebels by the opening in the ledge, were found lying there stiff and cold. Col. Mc-Neil's bullet had struck the slanting rock in front of them, glanced, and passed through both their heads. There it lay beside them, flattened. The Colonel picked it up and put it in his pocket—[N. Y. Po-t.

Death of the Wife of Parini, the Rope Walker-Shocking Catastrophy at Havana An exchange gives the following thrilling particlars of the death of the wife of Farini, the cele brated rope walker, who is well remembered by

our citizens:
"A terrible and heart-rending catastrophe occurred in Havana on the 6th ult. a: the Plaza Torres—Bull Ring. Mr. Farini the celebrated tight rope walker, and rival of Blondin, adverti-sed, among the many wonders that he would preform on the tight rope, the carrying of his wife across the rope stretched from one side of the ring to the other, at a height of about sixty feet, upon his back—a feat he had preformed in other places. He started with the lady upon his back, and had nearly finished his journey across, within about four feet, when the audience applauded the daring act, it seemingly being completed; and the ed her hold upon her husband's neck and waved her hands, and on the instant of doing so, she discovered that she had lost her balance, and called to her husband to catch her as she was falling. This he attempted to do, and caught her by the skirt of her dress, but the frail tabric was not or summent strength to sustain her with the impetus given to her decent by the fall, and the dress gave way leaving a piece in the unfortu-nate man's hand as she went down crashing upon the seats that second from the curb of the ring to About Life.—If it is well for a man to live tall, he should endeavor to avoid all those She was taken in hand by the ladies in the neig-borhood, and everything that could be done was done. The wealthicst ladies of Havana were at her bedside and soothed her dying pillow. low himself to be distracted, annoyed or confounded by anything. He should fully possess himself, being at peace with his own soul, and door to \$20,000 will be raised by subscription for was embalmed and placed in one of the niches

Connecticut Items.

A span of horses belonging to Mr. B. B. One of the weekly London journals received Kellogg, of New Fairfield, ran away on Tues-

were rescued. The deceased leaves a wife and three children Mr. Ezra Chadwick, of Middletown, over 70

years of age, twice attempted to commit suicide last week; once by hanging, and once by Fox, the celebrated orator, was one day told by a lady whom he visited, that she did not care "three skips of a louse for him." He im-

A Lt. OFFICERs residing in town are re-residing in the residing in town are re-residince in writing, at my office, on Pollock street, corner Craven, (Bank of North Carolina,) as soon Since women will talk of what runs in their head."